

## LEXICAL AND SEMANTIC POTENTIAL OF EMOTIONALLY EXPRESSIVE SENTENCES IN THE TATAR AND FRENCH LANGUAGES

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### ABSTRACT

The article deals with the problem of peculiarities of the expressive syntax in the Tatar and French languages. The expressive syntax has a large and varied inventory of linguistic resources among which an important place belongs to the lexical content of emotionally expressive sentences in the compared languages. The choice of specific lexical and syntactic means depends in each individual case on the situation, the subject of emotional evaluation itself, the relationship with the person or persons to whom the sentence is addressed. The expressive possibilities of the sentences appear brighter when they don't only characterize a phenomenon, but also transmit a special attitude of the subject of the speech towards it. The emotionally expressive sentences in the Tatar and French languages represent specialized syntactic means that are used to implement the category of emotional expression.

**Key words:** expressive syntax, emotiveness, evaluative, expressivity, intensity, emotional evaluation, lexical and semantic content, secondary nomination

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The present stage of development of linguistics is characterized by an increased interest towards comparative studies of languages. The problem of comparative linguistic studies is subject to many scientific researches in Russia and all over the world [1-7]. The comparative study of two and more languages reveals their national peculiarities in the clearest way. It is no coincidence as all the totality of the conditions of life of an ethnic (customs, mores, and established norms of behavior) is reflected in the language and in this sense the language is "the mirror of the culture": during the communicative situation the communicants do not limit themselves by the frame of the set topic, but raise other essential questions [8].

It should also be taken into account that mutual understanding between the communicants is based not only on presentation and adequate interpretation of the factual information, but also on the information about the personality of the speaker, in particular his feelings and emotions. The emotional state of the communicants effects on the occurrence of specific communicative intentions of the speaker and hearer, that determine the choice of language register, stylistic means, structural and semantic construction of the sentences in the course of linguistic communication. In connection with the above, the present study attempts to identify national linguistic originality by comparative-typological analysis of the lexical and semantic content of the emotionally expressive sentences in two typologically different languages.

### 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the present study artistic works of famous Tatar (G.Ahunov, G. Bashirov) and French (M. Castillo, R.Gary) writers provided the material for analysis. The selection of literary fiction as study material is due to the fact that those texts, representing the logical unity of the characters' speech and the authors' text clearly reflect the verbal expression of the emotion, experienced by the subject. This material provides an opportunity to use elements of diachronic analysis of quite an extensive language material, and to identify on its basis common features of the implementation of emotive markers on the lexical and syntactic levels in the Tatar and French languages.

We used a set of methods and techniques of linguistic analysis of factual material, the main of which is the comparative method that allows determining the similarities and differences between two compared languages. The comparative interpretation is based on a technique of parallel study; as for the substantive difference between the compared languages, it is specified by means of structural and stylistic interpretation. The above components of the comparative method and model of typological studies are specifically used for the determination of linguistic universals.

In this paper we also present the method of distributional analysis, the purpose of which is to obtain a picture of the associative capabilities of the various components of syntactic structures, and the component analysis method, which allows identifying the main and dependent components in emotive sentences.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Tatar and French languages dispose a lot of possibilities of emotional expression: interjections, nouns with direct and figurative meanings, adjectives, amplifying adverbs, verbs.

1. Among lexical means of expressing emotions **interjections** have to be mentioned first, since in contrast to the words with a subject-logical content, they entirely belong to the emotionally- expressive aspect of the language. From a semantic point of view all emotive interjections are divided into three groups:

1.1. Interjections that can report approving emotions: «joy», «admiration»: *Ypa! Bo! Hourra! Bravo!* The meaning of the interjectional sentences is less dependent on the context and situation, although sometimes the latter are able to specify the emotion expressed by these sentences. E.g.:

In French:

*Admiration: Bravo! Je ne me reste plus qu'à vous souhaiter bonne chance!* [9]

In Tatar:

*Joy: Егетләр бер авыздан: - Урра! - кычкырып, Исакның күңелен күтәрделәр [10]*

In both languages emotive interjections expressing approval function as syntactically non-separable sentences deprived of those categorical attributes, which are peculiar to significant parts of speech (they don't have the nominative function, the system of derivational and grammatical forms, they are characterized by a formal autonomy, syntactic isolation, special sound structure).

1.2. Interjections with meanings related in our consciousness with emotions of disapproval: "indignation", "despite", "resentment" etc: *Тфү! Фу! Уф! Hélas! Par exemple! Tiens! Pouah! Peuh! Hou! Fi donc! Heu! Hum! E.g.:*

In French:

*Regret: Tiens! s'écria-t-il. Que je suis bête [11].*

In Tatar:

*Indignation: Фу! Жәфа икәнсең, кайдан башыма бәла алдым [10].*

In Tatar as in French invective interjections expressing a negative attitude are distinguished in a specific group. They are pronounced with a special intonation and can express "indignation", "anger", "irritation", "despite", "resentment", etc.: *Шайтан алгыры! Атаңбашы! Пычаккергере! Үләткыргыры! Sacrebleu! Que diable! Nom de Dieu! Tiens! etc.*

In French:

*Disapprobation: Et qui je trouve dans le confessionnal, derrière la grille? Le diable! Apostolo Farinelli! [9]*

In Tatar:

*Indignation: Гөнәһ шомлыклары! Аяк астына әллә нәрсә жәеп куйганнар [12].*

In Tatar and in French the group of abusive interjections, forming sentences, includes stable expressions appealing to supernatural forces. It should be noted that in French many secondary interjections were formed mainly on the basis of religious vocabulary: solemn vows.

1.3. Interjections characterized by polysemy. Depending on intonation and contextual conditions they can express a variety of emotions. These are, for example, the following interjections in the compared languages: *A! Aï! Их! И! Абай! Эх! О! Oh! Mon Dieu! Ah! Oh! He! Zut!* We will demonstrate this fact by the following examples.

In French:

*Wonder: Bon Dieu! Que c'est dur! [11]*

In Tatar:

*Regret: Ah, ah... Кимтеңме, жаным! Мине ташлап кимтеңме? Гәүһәр! Жаным... [12]*

In the same group we include interjections which in almost all cases express "surprise" (sometimes with nuances of "indignation" or "admiration"): *Иһу! Оһо! Уһу! Comment! Eh bien! Bah! Oh là là! E.g.:*

In French:

*Surprise with a nuance of indignation: Eh bien, s'écria celui-ci en jetant son épée sur le lit [...][9]*

In Tatar:

*Surprise with a nuance of admiration: Иһу! Менә кайда икән рәхәт, - диде. [12]*

Interjectional sentences, which, depending on the context, are able to express opposite emotions, exist in both languages; thus, the role of the language situation and context increases.

2. As emotionally-evaluative are also used nouns, the semantics of which denote one of the qualities of the object of evaluation, which outputs the object beyond the norm, accepted in a language community. A noun of this type can be the main part of the sentence, expressing positive/negative emotions:

In French:

*Admiration: Une beauté! Vous ressemblez beaucoup à votre mère! [9]*

*Indignation: Sottises que cela! Sottises! [9]*

In Tatar:

*Approval: Менә шулай! Молодец! Яратам турыдан бәргән кешене! [12]*

*Despise: - Корткыч, паразит, үләт ялагыры! [12]*

Substantive sentences with secondary parts of speech can also express such emotions in the compared languages.

E.g.:

In French:

*Surprise: Un monde de loisirs, vraiment! s'exclama Chawki [11].*

*Irony: Bénéfice du doute [11].*

In Tatar the studied type of sentences is represented by several kinds of izafet constructions:

In Tatar:

*Approval: Батыр егетләр, батыр кызлар! [12]*

*Despise: - Түрес чырай! - диде Мәрфуга! [12]*

All of the examples are characterized by categorical emotional evaluation. However, we should pay attention to the interlingual differences. For example, in French nouns can be used with an article in one case, and without the article in the other. In its most complete and constant way the intensifying function is realized in the form of the definite article. In Tatar the possession affixes are used in order to intensely express emotions in simple substantive sentences.

The emotionally evaluative sentences in both languages often contain nouns with a figurative meaning. Thus, the role of the context and communicative situation becomes more important, the emotionally expressive sentences with specific vocabulary receive an unambiguous anthropocentric orientation. It is necessary to distinguish several types of transposition between the common areas of extra linguistic reality.

2.1. Animal names, when transferred to humans, usually refer to their appearance, personality traits (chicken, snake, duck, crow, pig, wolf, donkey, sheep, dog, etc.). The use of animal names applied to men is based on certain permanent traits of the animals (real or attributed).

Sentences, in which metaphors are used, contain vivid emotional coloring and can express a whole range of feelings.

In French:

*Disapproval Un vrai porc-épic! [9]*

In Tatar:

*Admiration: Менә, Диярич, нинди егетләр тәрбияләп калдырасың син безгә. Арсланнар! Бөркетләр! [12]*

Thus, considering emotionally expressive sentences, in which zoomorphisms are used to describe the interlocutor and his actions, we come to a conclusion that they tend to express negative emotions, although, of course, there are cases of their use for the expression of positive emotions.

2.2. Names of mythical creatures can be used to denominate human beings, whereby the qualities possessed by fictional creatures like the devil, Satan, etc., are attributed to men. We shall examine the following sentences:

In French:

*Indignation, fear: - Elle criait: - **Sorcière!*** [11]

In Tatar:

*Surprise: Кыяр-кыймас кына ишек ачып керүенә, каршында - әүлия! **Чып-чын фәрештә!** Әйе, Әйе һич тә кеше заты түгел, шәүлә генә!* [12]

Thus, the majority of emotionally saturated sentences quoted above express negative emotions. The isomorphism is manifested in the fact that sentences of this type in both languages are based on the figurative and metaphorical use of the nouns. The allomorphism consists in the use of intensification means, specifically evaluative adjectives in French sentences and interjections, possessive adjectives in Tatar sentences.

2.3. Object qualities and properties (hat, broom, pole, etc) can also be attributed to a person. Attributes have an intensifying function in those sentences, as well as in the previous group:

In French:

*Despite: J'ai crié: - Cochon! **Fumier!*** [11]

In Tatar:

*Indignation: **Карм себерке!** Син кавыштырган ул этләрне, син! Син, карт эт! - дип үкерде* [10].

Those emotionally expressive sentences, in which phenomena of secondary nomination are used, represent typical constructions in both French and Tatar languages. The peculiarity of this type of sentences consists in the fact that the referent can only be identified through the context. However, the evaluative adjectives often serve as means of intensification in the Tatar sentences, in French the adjective *quelle* prevails.

3. Emotionally expressive sentences, in which adjectives perform the function of intensifying a positive or negative quality, are quite common. In the emotionally expressive sentences intensity, closely related to the quantitative and qualitative parameters is decisive, whereas in the unemotional sentences those parameters are only important. Moreover, as we have already noted, the emotional and evaluative adjectives can be used in the predicative position and express *positive/negative* emotions.

In French:

*Admiration: **Parfait! Ravissant! Splendide! Épatant! Exquis! Merveilleux*** [11]

*Fear: C'est... C'est monstrueux! **Monstrueux!*** [11]

In Tatar:

*Admiration, approval: **Акыллы! Матур! Гүзәл! Искиткеч!*** [12]

*Disapproval: **Хәерсез!** Дивананың бүресен яралады, дивана елый хәзер...* [12].

In the following sentences the emotionally evaluative adjectives are used as attributes.

In French:

*Surprise: **Quel hasard merveilleux!*** [9]

*Disapproval: **Erreur! Profonde erreur!*** [9]

In Tatar:

*Admiration: **Изге жан!*** [12]

*Indignation: **Агрессор кайнешләр! Әрсез кодачалар!** Өйдә дә туйган мин ул юлбасарлардан* [12]

As shown by research material, the possessive affix is widely used in Tatar emotionally expressive sentences, whereas articles and the exclamatory adjective *quelle* are more typical of the French language. Repetitions, syntactic means of intensification are characteristic of the adjectival sentences in both languages.

4. Adverbs with the general evaluative meaning, i.e. denoting polar emotional evaluations (good/ bad) with some measure of intensification, constitute a relatively small group in Tatar as in French. They are direct synonyms of the words "good" and "bad" and can be represented as "good"+ intensification+ emotiveness or "bad"+ intensification+ emotiveness: *Искиткеч! Барыбер! Parfaitement! Heureusement! Malheureusement! Imparfaitement!*

In most cases the adverbs function as intensifiers of the adjectives, they indicate a greater or lesser degree of emotional display. As a rule this function is performed by the non-derivative adverbs: *искиткеч, бик, très, bien, fort: Искиткеч матур! Бик матур! Бик гажәп! Bien fort! Très sbelle!*

At the present time, in the French language there is an active process of using the adverbs with the suffix -ment as intensifiers. Foremost among them are those adverbs, the lexical meanings of which include the quantitative semantics: *énormément, infiniment, extrêmement, profondément.*

*Admiration: **Une jeune fille extrêmement belle!*** [9]

Moreover, the -ment adverbs with a qualitative value (*drôlement, terriblement*) can also be used as intensifiers; when combined with the adjectives, they partially lose their semantics.

*Surprise: **Terriblement fort homme*** [11].

Combined with the evaluative adjectives, the intensifying adverbs reinforce the sense of evaluation:

*Admiration: **Extrêmement sympathique!*** [11]

It is known that the intensifying adverbs can also be used with verbs. Thus, the evaluative adverb enhances the emotional impact, increases the perlocutionary effect of the emotionally expressive sentences. This phenomenon is the most common in the Tatar language:

*Irony: **Ничек яхшы, акыллы сөйли. Ничекәмер бирә. Әле кайчан гына бу - исерек Абдул иде*** [10].

5. Among the lexical means of emotional expression in both languages it is necessary to distinguish the verb. Here are some examples of emotionally expressive sentences with verbs in their personal form in the Tatar language, which are not typical for the French language:

*Regret: **Әни бәгырем! Кызганам сине...Аһ, әни, әни!*** [12]

*Fear: **Уф, котымны алдыгыз!*** [10]

In those sentences the verbs are emotionally evaluative; the intensifying function, as we can see, is performed by interjections. Moreover, after examining the sentences of this kind, we concluded that the present indicative is generally used in the Tatar sentences with emotionally evaluative semantics. It is known that in the emotionally evaluative sentences of the

compared languages the verb can also be used in its infinitive form.

In French:

*Disapproval: **Te réjouir?! Je ne comprends pas.*** [9]

In Tatar:

*Indignation: **Көләргә?! Чукынган! Кыяфәтең белән котны алдың [...]*** [10].

In the spoken language an imperative verb can be used to express an unfriendly attitude towards somebody or a threat. The following examples demonstrate that:

In French:

*Despite:*

***Va bêler plus loin, vilain boue!*** [11]

In Tatar:

*Disapproval: **Тургум үземне. [...] менә карт тиле, ерткычның авызына үзең теләп барып кер инде!*** [12]

In those sentences the verbal properties of the imperative are weakened, the imperative mood acts as an intensifier of the emotional evaluation implemented by other (lexical) means. In French there are registered cases where the same verb has two functions: the function of the imperative and the function of the dependent infinitive:

*Indignation: **On te paie pour ramer, rame!*** [9]

Furthermore, French verbs can sometimes be used with the suffixes of subjective evaluation: *-aille*, *-ot*, *-ass*-, which give a pejorative connotation to the words- *ecrivain* (to write bad books). The suffixes *-ill*, *-ot*, *-onn* can add to the meaning the nuance of a reduction of the intensity or frequency of an action - *mordiller* (nibble), *toussoter* (hem).

We have examined the emotionally evaluative vocabulary which is used in the emotionally expressive sentences themselves. However, as in the sentences, or in the surrounding context, there are specific indicators that signal on referring to the category of emotional sentences. Among contextual indicators we distinguish semantics of the verb, specifying circumstances, contained in the author's remarks, which can express internal and external manifestations of emotions, experienced by a person. As verbs, performing this function, should be listed those that denote feelings (шатланырга, яратырга, бырчылырга, se réjouir, aimer, se chagriner), and those that describe the expressive intonation of the direct speech (кычкырырга, көләргә, s'exclamer, crier, rire). e.g.:

In French:

*Regret: **Oh, malheureuse!** s'écria le commissaire.* [11].

In Tatar:

*Approval: **Хәерле бәнат, чишенеп беткәч, аңа карады да кычкырып көлеп куйды: - И-и, бала-бала!..*** [12]

The above-mentioned means, that determine the relatedness of the sentences to the category of emotive, can complement each other. The association in the same sentence of several means of intensification can dramatically increase the expressive properties of the sentences. In the Tatar language there are more author's remarks transmitting the inner experiences of a person, whereas in French the sentences often describe the state of the interlocutor.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Thus, the emotionally expressive sentences in the Tatar and French languages are constructed using a set of means of emotional expression, namely:

1. Interjectional sentences expressing emotions in the most general terms. The specific features of the language are shown through the secondary emotive interjections.

2. Substantive sentences representing the largest group in the Tatar and French languages. In French substantive emotive sentences the intensifying function is implemented by the definite article, whereas in Tatar this function is performed by the possession affix.

3. Adjectival and adverbial sentences. Sentences with interjections and adverbs are one of common forms of adjectival emotive sentences specific to both languages. Moreover, in the Tatar language should be noted the widespread use of such means of the intensification of the emotional content of the sentences, as particles, the demonstrative pronoun *шундый*, exclamatory words and repetitions.

4. Verbal sentences, which are presented in two languages in different proportions. Common to the Tatar and French are imperative and infinitive sentences. Verbal sentences, with a personal or impersonal form of the verb in the main function, are actively used in the Tatar language. Verb constructions without a subject are rarely found in French.

The emotive sentences in the Tatar language are characterized by all sorts of repetition: with the change of repetitive components and without it. They can also be repeated entirely. In French, repetitions are not as popular, as in the Tatar language, but nevertheless they occur in the emotionally intense speech.

In every language there are "favorite" types of sentences. With varied particular grammatical characteristics and lexical content, they are used for expressing the emotional state of the speaker. According to our observations, in the Tatar language "favorite" are substantive and verbal sentences. In French, substantive sentences should be noted.

According to the study, we observe the prevalence of isomorphic traits in the use of emotionally expressive syntactic constructions in two typologically different languages. The existing differences are substantially manifested at the structure level of the sentences, subjected to analysis. The identified similarities on the semantic level are apparently due to the commonality of human feelings and emotions.

#### CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The authors confirm that the submitted data is free of conflict of interest.

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